

Grade 6 CRT Item Specifications

“Enduring and Important Knowledge” identified in previous grade-levels may be included within the context of some problems.

Prioritized Standards		Knowledge/Skills Assessed	Item Specifications
<p>1.6.1 Read, write, add, subtract, multiply, and divide using decimals, fractions, and percents. (C)</p> <p>1.6.2 Apply decimals, fractions, and percents to solve mathematical and practical problems. (P, PS)</p> <p>1.6.3 Use the concepts of number theory, including prime and composite numbers, factors, multiples, and the rules of divisibility. (C, P, PS)</p> <p>1.6.6 Compare and order groups of fractions and groups of decimals (e.g., on a number line). (C, P)</p> <p>1.6.7 Round to a given decimal place; estimate using decimals, fractions, and percents. (C, P, PS)</p> <p>1.6.9 Use models and drawings to identify, compare, add, and subtract fractions with unlike denominators; use models to translate among fractions, decimals, and percents. (C, P)</p>	Concepts	<p>1.6.1 Identify and write decimals, fractions, and percent number values. Identify and write equivalent decimals, fractions and percents.</p> <p>1.6.3 Identify prime and composite numbers and factors and multiples of numbers.</p> <p>1.6.6 Compare groups of fractions and groups of decimals.</p> <p>1.6.7 Round decimal values to a specified place value.</p> <p>1.6.9 Use models and drawings to identify fractions and compare fractions with unlike denominators. Use models to translate among fractions, decimals, and percents.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Equivalent percents limited to 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%.</p> <p>1.6.3 Limit to numbers 15 and under for factors and multiples when checking for quick recall.</p> <p>1.6.6 Do not mix fractions and decimals.</p> <p>1.6.9 Limit denominators to 16. Items should have models of equivalent decimals, fractions and percents</p>
	Procedures	<p>1.6.2 Solve problems using decimals, fractions and percents.</p> <p>1.6.3 Determine factors and multiples of prime and composite numbers. Use divisibility rules to factor composite numbers.</p> <p>1.6.6 Order groups of fractions and groups of decimals (e.g., on a number line).</p> <p>1.6.7 Estimate using decimals, fractions, and percents.</p> <p>1.6.9 Use models and drawings to add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators.</p>	<p>1.6.2 Percents for calculations should be for 100% and under. Percents limited to 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 25%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 90% and 100%.</p> <p>1.6.3 Limit to numbers greater than 16. Includes LCM and GCF questions.</p> <p>1.6.6 Do not mix fractions and decimals.</p> <p>1.6.7 Items may be written in context and one-step only.</p> <p>1.6.9 Limit denominators to 16. Percents limited to 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 25%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 90% and 100%.</p>
	Problem Solving	<p>1.6.2 Apply decimals, fractions, and percents to solve mathematical and practical real-world problems.</p> <p>1.6.3 Use the concepts of number theory, including prime and composite numbers, factors, multiples, and the rules of divisibility to solve real-world problems.</p> <p>1.6.7 Use estimation involving decimals, fractions, and percents to solve real-world problems with multi-step situations.</p>	<p>1.6.2 Item must be a contextual real-world and/or multi-task problem. Percent problems limited to 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 25%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 90% and 100%.</p> <p>1.6.7 Percent problems limited to 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 25%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 90% and 100%.</p>

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<p>2.6.1 Use and create tables and charts to extend a pattern in order to describe a rule. (C, P, PS)</p> <p>2.6.2 Identify, model, describe, and evaluate relationships using charts and tables, with and without technology. (PS)</p> <p>2.6.7 Use a rule to create a table and represent the ordered pairs on a coordinate grid. (C, P)</p>	Concepts	<p>2.6.1 Use tables and charts to complete a pattern.</p> <p>2.6.7 Identify, name, or represent points on a coordinate grid.</p>	<p>2.6.1 Find the missing term in a table or chart representing a sequence or number pattern.</p> <p>2.6.7 Item can ask to locate a point on a coordinate plane given the coordinates, or identify the coordinates of a given point on a coordinate grid. Must be given as a table of ordered pairs.</p>
	Procedures	<p>2.6.1 Use tables and charts to extend a pattern.</p> <p>2.6.7. Use a rule to create a table of ordered pairs; graph ordered pairs that represent a rule or use a table of values.</p>	<p>2.6.1 Extend the pattern, in a table or chart representing a sequence or number pattern.</p> <p>1.0.0 Item can have ordered pairs from all four quadrants.</p>
	Problem Solving	<p>2.6.1 Analyze tables and charts to extend a pattern in order to describe a rule.</p> <p>2.6.2 Identify, model, describe, and evaluate relationships using charts and tables.</p>	<p>2.6.1 Write the rule to describe a pattern. Rule should be a basic one step rule (e.g., $n + 4$). Item may give the student the rule and ask to make the pattern.</p> <p>2.6.2 Item must involve real-world tables or charts.</p>

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<p>3.6.1 Estimate, and convert, units of measure for length, weight, and capacity, within the same measurement system (customary or metric). (P, PS)</p> <p>3.6.2 Explain how the size of the unit used affects the precision; given two measurements of the same object, select the one that is more precise. (C, P, PS)</p> <p>3.6.3 Estimate, measure to the required degree of accuracy, derive, and apply formulas to find the perimeter, circumference, and area of plane figures. (C, P, PS)</p> <p>3.6.5 Use ratios to describe and compare relationships between various objects. (C)</p>	Concepts	<p>3.6.2 Identify a unit of measure with a greater precision.</p> <p>3.6.3 Identify the correct formula needed to calculate the perimeter, area, and circumference of plane figures.</p> <p>3.6.5 Identify a correct ratio to describe and/or compare a relationship between various objects.</p>	3.6.3 Formulas should be for a square, triangle, rectangle and circle only.
	Procedures	<p>3.6.1 Estimate and convert units of measure for length, weight, and capacity, within the same measurement system (customary or metric).</p> <p>3.6.2 Given two or more measurements of the same object, select the one that is most precise.</p> <p>3.6.3 Estimate, measure to the required degree of accuracy, and apply formulas to find the perimeter, circumference, and area of plane figures in a mathematical situation.</p>	<p>3.6.1 Limited to two conversions.</p> <p>3.6.3 Item can ask student to measure designated lengths (1/8 inch and millimeters) to the required accuracy. Item can also ask to use formulas to find perimeter, area or circumference.</p>
	Problem Solving	<p>3.6.1 Estimate and convert units of measure for length, weight, and capacity, within the same measurement system (customary or metric) in real-world problem situations.</p> <p>3.6.2 Explain how the size of the unit used affects the precision, and why one is more precise.</p> <p>3.6.3 Apply formulas to find the perimeter, circumference, and area of plane figures in a real-world problem situation.</p>	<p>3.6.1 Limited to two conversions.</p> <p>3.6.2 Item is intended to be used at this level for the constructed response type only.</p>

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<p>4.6.1 Measure angles; identify, describe by properties, classify, compare, and draw regular and irregular quadrilaterals; find the sum of the interior angles of triangles and quadrilaterals. (C, P)</p> <p>4.6.2 Determine actual measurements represented on scale drawings (e.g., maps, blueprints, and house-plans). (PS)</p> <p>4.6.3 Using a coordinate grid, identify coordinates for a given point and locate points of given coordinates; plot geometric shapes in all four quadrants. (C, P)</p> <p>4.6.6 Draw complementary and supplementary angles; identify and find measures of complementary and supplementary angles using arithmetic and geometric methods. (C, P)</p>	Concepts	<p>4.6.1 Identify, classify, and compare regular and irregular quadrilaterals; describe the properties of regular and irregular quadrilaterals.</p> <p>4.6.3 Identify coordinates for a given point and locate points of given coordinates using a coordinate grid.</p> <p>4.6.6 Identify and recognize measurements of complementary and supplementary angles.</p>	<p>4.6.3 Item can ask for coordinates in all four quadrants and on both axes of a coordinate plane.</p>
	Procedures	<p>4.6.1 Measure angles; find the sum of the interior angles of triangles and quadrilaterals.</p> <p>4.6.3 Plot geometric shapes in all four quadrants of a coordinate plane.</p> <p>4.6.6 Find measures of complementary and supplementary angles using arithmetic and geometric methods.</p>	<p>4.6.1 Item graphic must show the protractor to measure angles. Angles can not be in a figure. Angles must stand alone for graphic to include the protractor.</p> <p>4.6.3 Items limited to triangles and quadrilaterals.</p> <p>4.6.6 Item must include a graphic.</p>
	Problem Solving	<p>4.6.2 Determine actual measurements represented on scale drawings to solve measurement problems in real-world situations.</p>	<p>4.6.2 Determine actual measurements only. If scale is provided no drawing is needed.</p>

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5.6.1 Interpret data using various formats including circle graphs. (C, PS) 5.6.3 Solve probability problems using a variety of methods including constructing sample spaces and tree diagrams. (C, P, PS) 5.6.6 Analyze data in a variety of formats to draw conclusions and make predictions. (C, PS)	Concepts 5.6.1 Read graphs and describe data presented in graphs. 5.6.3 Identify simple sample spaces. 5.6.6 Compare data collected to the conclusions arrived.	5.6.1 Items may involve the use of circle graphs. 5.6.6 Item must include both the data and the conclusion arrived at for a quick comparison.
	Procedures 5.6.3 Determine the probability of an event using sample spaces and/or tree diagrams.	5.6.3 Items can determine the theoretical probability of an event using sample spaces and/or tree diagrams.
	Problem Solving 5.6.1 Interpret data using various formats including circle graphs. 5.6.3 Solve probability problems using a variety of methods including constructing sample spaces and tree diagrams. 5.6.6 Analyze and describe the benefits and limitations of various data formats as tools for drawing conclusions and making predictions.	5.6.1 Interpretations are not to involve making predictions. 5.6.6 Items may ask to identify the strengths and limitations of using various data formats for making predictions and/or formulating conclusions.